THE

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, *April* 7, 1747.

Mr. Green,

The following Essay being on a Subject that is of a general concern, I must desire you to give it a Place in your Gazette, if nothing better intervenes of the Kind; and you will oblige

Your humble Servant,

MERCATOR.

REFLECTIONS on an INSPECTION-LAW.

THE principal objection that seems to be raised against it, is the expence that will attend the execution of it. In this view which is given us of the matter, we only behold one side of the object; but, to form a right judgment of any subject, we should consider it in all it's parts. Let us therefore enquire, on the other hand, into the losses the Province sustains, and the disadvantages it lies under thro' the want of such a law.

IT is generally computed there are 36000 hogsheads of Tobacco made every year in the Province: But as what is shipped by the planters themselves, which may be distinguished by the term of Crop Tobacco, as it is in *Virginia*, is generally much better than what is bought in the country, which may be therefore called Purchase-Tobacco; we shall divide it accordingly into these two sorts, and, to avoid confusion, consider the loss on each separately.

As we have no medium to discover the exact quantity of either, we can only conjecture that there are 16000 hogsheads of Crop, and consequently 20000 hogsheads of Purchase-Tobacco; which we doubt may be granted us: For tho' the argument that follows may therefore seem hypothetical, yet, as the quantity of the one cannot be diminished without augmenting that of the other, the conclusions we shall draw from the proportion laid down may be easily varied, according to any other proportion that may appear more just.

IN like manner, should the difference we make in the price of Tobacco from the two Colonies be too much, it will not alter the reasoning or the nature of the argument founded on it; for there is indisputably a very great difference, tho' it cannot be exactly fix'd: And therefore, since it is demonstrable the advantage *Virginia* has over us in this respect is wholly owing to the Inspection-law there, whatever abatement may be justly made from what we have supposed it to be, there will still be a superiority left, more than sufficient to prove, that without such a regulation here, this Colony must, in a few years, inevitably, and perhaps irretrievably, lose the whole trade; which, as it is the most beneficial to *Great Britain*, so, with respect to the Province itself, it is by far the most valuable, or at least it might be easily made so, of any on the *British* continent of *America*.

WE shall now proceed, and, in the first place, to shew, that if the fifth part of this 20000 hogsheads of Purchase-Tobacco be Trash, or, what must be observed will always have the same effect, if the plants be handled and prized in such a careless manner as to diminish their value, as much as the fifth part Trash actually pack'd up with them would; the yearly loss to this Province will be 60000 *l.* Sterling. To prove which I shall premise,

THAT the natural quality of our Tobacco being full as good as that of our Neighbours (except one particular sort which is out of the present question), it would, were it under the same regulations, net at home 6 *l.* Sterling *per* hogshead; for so much it is said the *Virginia* Purchase-Tobacco does now clear there.

THE freight, insurance, commission, and other charges on a hogshead of Tobacco, amount to 3 *l.* therefore, to net 6 *l.* it must sell for 15 *l.* but if the fifth part be Trash, it can only sell for 8 *l.* 16 *s.* which is a fifth less, supposing the good could be picked out of it in *England*, and sold separate from the bad: But as most of the Tobacco from hence is bought up for the *French* consumption, the buyer is obliged, by reason of the draw back, to transport the Trash to some port of *France*; and as the money he disburses for this purpose ought to yield him as much profit, as the like sum laid out in the purchase of merchantable Tobacco, it is not to be imagined that what he abates on this account, which he will do in making his price, can be less than 16 *s.* and therefore he will give no more for such a hogshead than 8 *l.* from which deducting 5 *l.* for the other charges, there remains but 3 *l.* for the shipper.

AS it seems generally agreed, that more Tobacco is spoiled by the prizing and other negligent management, than the Trash actually pack'd up; the quantity of that in each hogshead, on an average, must be less than the half of the fifth, if the fifth on the whole be good for nothing; or, in other words, in this case the Trash wilfully put up in every hogshead, taking one with another, must be less than the tenth part, and so there may be about 70 or 80 *l.* in each; to replace which, there would not be any greater increase of labour necessary, than what the raising of the plants requires; the trouble of curing, packing, and prizing good and bad Tobacco being equal.

SO small a difference in labour being too inconsiderable to perplex a calculation of this nature with it, we shall take it for granted, that in the same time which we now spend in making a bad hogshead, we might, with a little more care and attention (and that an Inspection-law will oblige us to), make a good one: And, in this view of the case, it will appear that the Province loses on every hogshead of Purchase-Tobacco 3 *l.* Sterling. The particulars stand thus: There is lost by the Trash, exclusive of the expences attending it, 1 *l.* 4 *s.* that being the fifth part of 6 *l.* which a hogshead clear of Trash will net; by the expences on the Trash to *London* 20 *s.* that being the fifth part of the charges of a whole hogshead, when sold at the scales there; and on account of the money disburs'd for carrying the Trash to *France*, 16 *s.* which makes together 3 *l.* and this sum multiplied by 20000, the number of the hogsheads of Purchase-Tobacco, shews the annual loss to the Province thereon is 60000 *l.* Sterling, on an admittance of the fifth part to be good for nothing; and that the *French* make no greater abatement in the price, for the money they advance in transporting it to *France*, than 16 *s.* on each hogshead.

THE Farmers-general in that kingdom being as nice calculators as any in *Europe*, and having the sole privilege of importing Tobacco into *France*, must be presumed to know very nearly, from the accounts of their servants, who were only intrusted with the manufacturing and retailing of that commodity there, the quantity of Trash sent them from hence. But none can go to them from *Virginia*. The difference therefore they make in the price of the Tobacco from each Colony, must be wholly regulated by the Trash they have found in ours, *cæteris paribus*; a proportionable part of which they will always reckon upon in every cargo they purchase from hence, until they can be assured of the goodness of this commodity, on the public faith of the Province.

IF therefore the *French* agents give 11 *l. per* hogshead for the *Virginia* Purchase-Tobacco, and but 8 *l.* for that from *Maryland*, it is plain the latter contains a fifth part Trash, admitting the abatement made in the price for carrying it to *France* does not exceed 16 *s.* on each hogshead; since on this supposition, it has been demonstrated, that such a quantity must necessarily produce that difference. But from what, as we are informed,

formed, is given for Tobacco in *Virginia*, it muſt ſell at home for more than 11 *l.* and therefore, as ours hardly ſells at 8 *l.* for it ſcarcely clears 3 *l.* either the Traſh muſt be more than a fifth part, or the deduction made by the *French* for tranſporting it out of *England* muſt be more than we have ſuppoſed it; and conſequently, in either caſe, there muſt be an abſolute loſs to the Province, on the Purchaſe-Tobacco, of more than 60000 *l.* Sterling *per annum*; as it has been proved that only a fifth part Traſh, with no greater charge for carrying it to *France* than 16 *l.* on each hogſhead, will occaſion the loſs of that ſum.

Again, admitting the *Virginia* Purchaſe-Tobacco yields at home but 11 *l. per* Hogſhead, and ſo clears but 6 *l.* and that the Purchaſe-Tobacco made here ſells in *London* for 8 *l.* and conſequently nets 3 *l.* it is evident the Province loſes 3 *l.* on every hogſhead of that ſort, which is 60000 *l.* Sterling *per annum* on the whole, and that merely thro' the want of an Inſpection-law: For no other reaſon can be aſſigned for the difference of the price of the Tobacco of the two Colonies, but what, as may be eaſily ſhewn, will be followed with ſome abſurdity; and if the conſequences attending any poſition be falſe, the poſition muſt be ſo too. But this is a kind of argument that does not enlighten the mind; and tho it would conſtrain, as it were, an aſſent from ſuch as are acquainted with the nature of a demonſtration, as it is more apt to confound the underſtandings, than convince the judgments of the generality of readers. It did not therefore ſeem ſufficient to prove that the Inſpection-law in *Virginia* muſt be the cauſe of the great price of Tobacco from thence, compared to what ours yields, without ſhewing how, and for what particular reaſons (tho' in what exact proportion, with reſpect to one another, they operate, we do not pretend to determine), it produces that effect.

We ſhall conclude at preſent with obſerving, that this whole loſs of 60000 *l.* Sterling, attending the Purchaſe-Tobacco, falls with it's entire weight on the Planters themſelves; for tho' they lay it out in the country, the Purchaſers can count upon no more than 3 *l. per* hogſhead at home, and muſt ſell their goods here accordingly.

NICE (in Italy), December 16.

General Brown has appointed three detachments to advance beyond the Cyagne. The firſt under M. Macguire, conſiſting of 4000 men, to diſlodge the enemy from Draguignan. The ſecond under Ormea, of five battalions, marches towards Caſtellane, Entrevaux, Guillaume, and thoſe parts. And the third, under C. Odonalde, of 4000 men, marches the 16th towards Frejus. Theſe three corps are to levy contributions in their reſpective diſtricts, and to ſend ſubſiſtence to the magazines, which are to be eſtabliſhed at Grace; where the head quarters will ſoon be fixed. Upon the 14th count Brown made a deſcent into the iſle of St. Marguerite with 150 irregulars, and the ſame number of voluntiers of the two nations under C. Galean, and Mr. Brown, an officer of his Britannic majeſty's troops at Mahon, and a voluntier in this expedition. Theſe troops landed happily, having received but one fire from the enemy. The deſcent was ſupported by 4 pieces of cannon poſted upon the point of the continent, which faces St. Marguerite, and by an Engliſh bomb-veſſel named the Carcaſs, commanded by capt. Jeremy, who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by his great ſkill in firing. Upon the 15th a great many gun-ſhot were fired between the troops which had landed and the enemy in the iſland, without any conſiderable loſs on either ſide.

Rotterdam, Jan. 3. By private letters from Breſt we have an account, that upon the 22d paſt, no more than 7 ſhips of war of the late D'Anville's ſquadron, and 36 tranſports, were arrived in the ports of France; that the French had 1700 ſick; and that they had buried 2800 ſoldiers and ſailors in America.

Milan, Dec. 30. The revolt of the Genoeſe is become a kind of civil war. Two ſenators have been killed, and the doge has been depoſed by the mutineers, who have conferred that title on one of their principal chiefs, ſaid to be a carpenter by profeſſion. This is all we know of what has paſs'd in the city, from whence no perſon is ſuffered to retire, nor can gain admittance. The revolters have even refuſed to open the gates to their friends in the country, ſome of whom have deſired to be admitted. 'Tis to the fidelity of a ſenator that general Botta owes his own eſcape, and the beſt part of his troops; for by this ſenator he was informed of the riſing of the inhabitants of the valley of Poſſevera, part of whom had ſeized the Bocchetta, which advice determined the general to march with all the troops that were left, with the utmoſt diligence, for the Torbido was ſoon ſounded thro' the whole country, as a ſign for the people to fall on our troops; but happily the retreat was effected in good order by Campo Morona. There are upwards of 16000 men in march to join general Botta, one half of them Croats and Warafdins, and the other regular troops. The king of Sardinia's troops are likewiſe marching to join him from other parts, and a great quantity of ammunition and proviſions are to be tranſported to Novi, for the uſe of the army.

Hague, Jan. 1. Our letters relating to the affair of Genoa are far from agreeable. Some Engliſh men of war attempted to batter the city; but the cannon from thence being ſoon pointed on the ſhips, they were obliged to cut their cables before they had done any conſiderable damage.

Jan 3. According to letters from Schaff houſe of the 24th general Botta was poſted at Gavi, a place on the frontiers that communicates with Lombardy, where he expects the reinforcements to enable him to re-enter into the heart of the country. Letters from Gavi ſay, that the regiments of Vettes, Keil, and Schulenbourg, which were marching to the Riviera of Levant are ſurrounded; but that troops were in march from the Modenois to diſengage them.

Jan. 4. Letters from Provence inform us, that gen. Brown has remitted the command of the army to gen. Roth, and was ſet out for the ſtate of Genoa, to take meaſures for reducing the revolted ſubjects of the republic, or bringing them to reaſonable terms.

Extract of a Letter from Nice, Decem. 26.

"We are hard at work in building a very ſtrong bridge croſs the Var, for the conveniency of ſending carriages with proviſions after the army, who are in great want of it. The iſland of St. Margarite, near Antibes, has ſurrendered to ſome Engliſh men of war; in the taking of which, the Britiſh ſailors have gained great reputation."

The poſt this moment has brought letters from Savona, with an account of the ſurrender of that important place to the king of Sardinia.

Florence, Decem. 17. We are in a good deal of conſternation at the extraordinary change of affairs in Italy, which, with reſpect to us, is equally ſudden and diſadvantageous. The revolt of Genoa produced here very great ſurprize, and the neceſſary orders were given thereupon, but without the leaſt notion that we were particularly intereſted in that event, or that it was the ſignal our enemies waited for, to tranſfer the ſeat of war into this country. But it was not long before we received advice from cardinal Albani at Rome, and from Naples, that the apprehenſions they pretended to be in of an invaſion, were only to colour their aſſembling ſeveral corps of troops with the leſs ſuſpicion. Accordingly general Brathwaitz, who formerly commanded the troops of this duchy, and is now in the ſervice of the king of the Two Sicilies, has drawn together at Garigliano 11000 foot, and 4000 horſe; the duke de Vieſville is alſo marched to Peſcaria with 7000 foot, and 3000 horſe; and another general is at the head of a third corps; and we've juſt grounds to believe, that the whole of this armament is intended againſt us; and we have but ſix battalions of regular troops to defend us.

LONDON.

Decem. 27. We learn from the Hague, that his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland had finally ſettled the proper methods for carrying into execution the plan of operations for the enſuing campaign in Flanders, with the Auſtrian and Dutch generals, to the entire ſatisfaction of all parties; and only waited for an anſwer, in form, to a memorial he had preſented to the States General, before he ſets out for England.

We hear the following propoſitions were made to the private men of the third and fourth troops of Life-Guards, when they were diſbanded on Wedneſday laſt; to the oldeſt, one ſhilling per day for their lives; to thoſe able to go into other ſervices, ten pounds per annum 'til they are provided for in other regiments; and to thoſe who chuſe to quit entirely, thirty pounds and their cloaths. They had likewiſe three weeks pay given them.

The illuſtrious example with regard to a national frugality and œconomy, we hear will be purſued after the Holidays, by the Legiſlature, in a ſtrict enquiry into the conduct of the

public

public Offices; which, if juſtly ſettled, it is apprehended will not only be a great Clearing to the Government, but will throw off many Grievances and Oppreſſions on the Subject.

Dec. 30. All our Letters from the Hague repreſent the Affairs of Genoa in as bad a State as poſſible; which join'd to the Conqueſt of Tuſcany, meditated by the Neapolitans, muſt greatly perplex the Court of Vienna, and in ſome meaſure anſwer the Deſign of the common Diſturber of Chriſtendom.

The three Auſtrian Regiments ſaid to be maſſacred by the Genoeſe, made their Eſcape to General Botta; and the Report of Gen. Brown going from Provence to Genoa is contradicted.

Jan. 1. Yeſterday Admiral Warren, who arrived in Town the Night before from Portſmouth, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and was graciouſly received.

Laſt Night arrived in Town, the Hon. Mr. Trevor, late Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General.

ANNAPOLIS.

Yeſterday Mr. *William Hood*, a Ship Carpenter, being employed in building a Veſſel at *Weſt-River*, fell from the Scaffolding; by which Accident he was ſo much bruiſed, that he expired upon the Spot.

Cuſtom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Cleared*,

Sloop Friendſhip, John Hutta, for Bolton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

April 3, 1747.

ON Tueſday the 14th of *April*, will be expoſed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on Account of the Inſurers, at the Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Marſh*, on *Kent-Iſland*, ſuch a Part of the Brigantine *James and Martha*'s Car o, a- was ſaved, conſiſting of Rum, Melaſſes, Oſnabrigs, ſtriped Linen, Looking Glaſſes, *&c.* As alſo what was ſaved of the ſaid Veſſels Materials; together with her Hull as it now lies near *Kent-Point*.

WILLIAM DAMES.

N. B. The Sale will begin exactly at Eleven of the Clock in the Morning, and continue 'till all is Sold.

April 7, 1747.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, and his Wife *Iſabella* have ſeparated by Conſent, and now live apart; and whereas the ſaid *Iſabella* hath now in her Poſſeſſion, without the Intermeddling of the Subſcriber, as well the Share of her late Huſband *Richard Wetherbed*'s Eſtate belonging to herſelf, as to her Children; I do hereby caution all Perſons not to truſt the ſaid *Iſabella*, on my Account, for I will not pay any Debts by her contracted after this Date. THOMAS BARKLEY.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Dorcheſter* County, near *Cambridge*, a Servant Man named *James Chapman*, a Carpenter by Trade, near ſix Feet high, long viſaged, his Countenance pale, his Hair brown and ſtreight, his Beard inclin'd to a ſandy Colour; he is coarſe ſpoken, and his Legs are ſcarified from the Ancle to the Calf: He had on when he went away a Country Kerſey Jacket, cloſe tail'd, of a Sheep's-grey Colour, faced with the ſame, with Leather Buttons; a Country Kerſey Breeches; an old Hat; Country made Shoes, half worn; new Country made Stockings, of the ſame Colour with his Jacket; over which is a Pair of old blue grey Worſted Stockings. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, if taken in *Dorcheſter* County; or Three Pounds, if taken in any other County. JAMES WALLACE.

LATELY IMPORTED from LONDON, *and to be Sold by Wholeſale, by the Subſcriber in* Annapolis, *for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, the following Goods*; viz.

OSNABRIGS, coarſe Linnens, Callicoes, Cottons, Flannels, Kerſeys, Half-thicks, Iron Ware; 8*d.* 10*d.* and 20*d.* Nails, Bed-cords, Corks, Hats coarſe and fine, Mens and Womens Stockings, Callimancoes, Tammies, Saddles, Rugs and Blankets, Gunpowder and Shot, Pewter, Mens and Womens Shoes, ditto Gloves, Sciſſars coarſe and fine; alſo Cutlery, Haberdaſhery, Grocery, and Stationary Wares.

JOHN LOMAS.

N. B. A good Houſe and Lot in *Annapolis*, to be Sold, Enquire of the ſaid *John Lomas*.

A VERY good Nine Hogſhead Flat was lately taken up, The Owner, on Application to the Printer hereof, proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, may know where to have her again.

ON Wedneſday the 22d. of this Inſtant *April*, will be expoſed to Sale to the higheſt Bidder, in *Calvert* County, at the Houſe where Mrs. *Elizabeth Smith* formerly lived, the ſaid Tract of Land, called *Lyon's* Creek, containing 300 Acres of high Land, with a fine Marſh adjoining thereto; the ſame is eaſily fenced in, lies commodiouſly on the River, and is a fine Place for Trade; the Plantation is in good Order for Cropping: There will be ſeveral other Things of Value ſold the ſame Day. Any Perſon inclin'd to purchaſe the ſaid Land, or any Part of it; may know the Terms of Sale, and Title, by applying to the Subſcriber at his Houſe at *Weſt* River; the Sale to begin at Eleven o'Clock. JOHN HALL.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living at *Gunpowder* Iron-Works the 24th of *March*, 1746-7, the two following Convict Servant Men; *viz.*

John Wilſon, aged about 30 Years, an *Iriſhman*, but denies his Country; is a well-made Fellow, about 6 Feet high, has a long Viſage and brown Complexion, pitted with the ſmall-Pox, and has a ſmall Mole on his right Cheek, his Hair cut off; he wears a grey Fearnothing Pea-Jacket, Cotton Breeches, an Oſnabrigs Shirt, a Hat; a mill'd Cap, Shoes and Stockings. He has been a Soldier in *England*, and at *Carthagena* and ſpeaks plain *Engliſh*.

John Neal, a native *Iriſhman*, has the Brogue on his Tongue, is a thick well-ſet Fellow, of a pale Complexion, a little bloated in the Face, has grey Eyes, ſhort brown Hair, and is about 28 Years of Age; he had on a grey Fearnothing Pea-Jacket, Cotton Breeches, Oſnabrigs Shirt, Shoes, and Stockings. It is ſuppoſed they have Money, a *Dutchman* having his Pocket pick'd, of which the Soldier is ſuſpected.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants, or either of them, if taken in *Baltimore* County, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward for each; and if in any other County, or Province, Five Pounds for *Wilſon*, and Three Pounds for *Neal*, of the Currency where taken. STEPHEN ONION.

CHOICE Pickled SALMON, to be Sold at the lower End of *Prince George's Street*, by GEORGE DOWNEY.

To be SOLD

(*For Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money*,)

SUNDRY Tracts of Land, lying in *Baltimore* County; on which are very good Improvements, and in good Order for a Crop; formerly belonging to *Nicholas Haile* of the ſaid County: As alſo ſome Negro Men and Women.

Baltimore-Town, JAMES SLEMAKER.

March 10, 1747.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

ON the 15th Day of *May*, 1747, a Tract of Land lying at the Head of *Severn* River, containing 132 Acres: As alſo one other Tract of Land, adjoining thereto, containing 140 Acres. The Sale will begin at One o'Clock, on the ſaid Tracts of Land. WILLIAM FRISBY.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue

(*for Bills of Exchange, Gold, or Paper Money*,)

AT the Houſe of *Thomas Bladen*, Eſq; in *Annapolis*, on Saturday the 25th of *April*, all his Houſhold Goods, Kitchen Furniture, *&c.* likewiſe ſeveral Houſe Negroes, Men and Women; alſo ſome Plantation Negroes, among which is a good Country Carpenter. Alſo ſeveral Horſes, a Chaiſe, a Sane 60 Fathom long, and a Boat.

N. B. The Sale to begin at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, and the Goods to be view'd the Day before.

STRAYED away in September laſt, from the Subſcriber, of *Annapolis*, a Bay Mare between 12 and 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder I, and on the near Buttock P. She has a remarkable bump between her right Eye and Noſe. Whoever returns her to the Owner ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by JOHN CHALMERS.

Strayed

STRayed away from *Annapolis*, a short Time since, a large dark bay Mare, branded on the near shoulder, BY, and has the same Brand on her near Buttock. She has lost her off Eye. Whoever brings her to Mr. *Simon Duff* at *Annapolis*, or to the Printer hereof, shall have Fifteen shillings Reward.

To be SOLD

A Parcel of Sail Duck, Sail-Twine, two Anchors and Cables, a Quantity of choice Leather, and two Barrels of good Hog's Lard. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

ON the 30th of *April*, a FAIR will begin at *Queen's-Town* in *Queen-Anne's* County; where will be given, to be Run for, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding; *viz.*

On the first Day of the Fair, Seven Pounds Current Money, the mile, three Heats.

On the second Day, Four Pounds like Money, the Quarter, three Heats.

Each Horse to carry 140 Pounds weight. Any Horse to run the second Day, except the winning Horse of the first.

And on the third Day, Wrestling, Cudgelling, and several other Diversions.

The Horses must be Entered with *Benjamin Sutton* in *Queen's Town*, by 10 of the Clock the first Day of the Fair, paying Seven Shillings for the first Prize, and four Shillings for the second; which Money arising on the said Entries, to go to the second best Horse, each Day.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Richmond* County, *Virginia*, on the 21st of *February* last, two Convict servants, *viz.*

Thomas Rancome, a tall round-shoulder'd Fellow, one of his little Fingers crooked, aged about 30 Years, a Ditcher and Well digger by Trade: He had on when he went away a white Cloth Coat lined with red, a pair of red Breeches, a dark Cambler Coat lined with a Straw colour'd Allipene, a white Cloth Jacket without Sleeves.

Elizabeth Williams, alias *Willoughby*, a pretty tall Woman, aged about 25 Years, of a fair complexion, and full Faced: She had on a dark colour'd Shalloon Gown, a red Cambler Petticoat, had with her several Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Holland Aprons, Caps, Ribbons, *&c.* It is supposed they will go towards *Philadelphia*.

Whoever secures the said Servant Man and Woman so that their Master may have them again, shall have two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, by RICHARD BARNES.

Annapolis March 23, 1746-7.

THE Subscriber, intending to depart this Province for *Great-Britain* with all Convenient speed; is desirous to settle Accounts with all Persons that have any Dealings with him. PATRICK CREAGH.

N. B. The Subscriber has a parcel of *London* Crown-Glass, to dispose of, at reasonable Rates, of the following Sizes, 12 Inches by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 8, 6 by 4, and Quarries.

To be LET,

BY the Subscriber, for a Term not exceeding three Years, the late Dwelling-House and Plantation of Mr. *Mordecai Hammond*, deceased, situated on the North Side of *Severn* River; with or without a good Water-Mill. Any Person, inclining to rent the same, may be inform'd of the Conditions, by applying to JEMIMA ROBINSON.

JUST IMPORTED by the Subscriber, and to be Sold at his Store, either at Annapolis, *or* London-Town, *very Cheap, by Wholesale, or Retale,*

BEST Brown and Irish Osnabrigs, a good Assortment of Irish Linnens, all kinds of Nails, a large Parcel of other Iron Ware, German Steel, Sloops Anchors, and small Grapnells, Welsh Cotton, and sundry other European and India Goods. JAMES DICK.

Also to be SOLD,

A good open Sloop, fit for Tobacco-Droguing, with all her Tackle, and good new Sails; now lying near Mr. *Roberts's* Ship Yard in *Annapolis*.

Annapolis, March 17, 1746-7.

RAN away this Day from on board the Ship *Severn*, *James Creagh* Commander, a Sailor belonging to the Ship, named *Thomas Price*, aged about 22 Years, a tall slim Man, about 6 Feet high, and much pitted with the Small-Pox. He formerly was a Servant to Capt. *Henry Lowe*, of *Somerset* County, and is supposed to be gone that Way. Whoever takes up the said Man, and brings him on board the said Ship, or to Mr. *Patrick Creagh* at *Annapolis*, shall have Three Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows. JAMES CREAGH.

THE Subscriber has a Tract of Land called *Williamsborough*, in *Prince George's* County, above Capt. *Jobson's*, of 14 or 1500 Acres, to rent on the following Terms: The Tenants to pay no Rent, except the Quit Rents, for 2 Years, and 800 Weight of good Tobacco in Cask, yearly, after the Expiration of the 2 Years, for every hundred Acres; to keep the Land and Improvements in good Order, at the Expiration of the Term. D. DULANY.

March 9, 1746-7.

Annapolis, March 9, 1746-7.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber gives good Encouragement to Men, Women, and Children, that can be aiding and assisting in the Business of making Duck and Osnabrigs; especially Spinners. THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

Nottingham, March 2, 1747.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to come immediately, and settle their Accounts, and pay the Ballances; or they may expect Trouble from CHARLES STUART.

Annapolis, March 2, 1746.

WHEREAS, on Wednesday Night last, some evil minded Persons, made an Attempt to break into the Paper Currency Office in this City, in order to rob the same. This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Offender or Offenders, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Thirty Pounds, paid by the Commissioners of the said Office. Or if any Person concerned in the said Fact, will discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he or they shall be apprehended, such Person will not only be intitled to the said Reward of Thirty Pounds, but also to his Lordship's Pardon.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber, Part of a Tract of a Land called *Danby*, lying in *Dorchester* County, containing 256 Acres. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Tract, may treat with the Subscriber at the House of Mr. *William Watkins*, in *Annapolis*, the first Week of the next Provincial Court.

March 7, 1746-7. JOSHUA BEALE.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735, to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, *Clerk to the Paper Cur. Office.*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Friday the 24th of April *next, in the City of* Annapolis,

A CHOICE parcel of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, (which lately belonged to Mr. *Mordecai Hammond*, deceased,) among whom are Nine very good Sawyers. WILLIAM COCKEY,

JOSHUA OWINGS.

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